serted them. Her course proves what has been often surmised, that she made use of the relations existing between Denmark and Holatein as a vent for the restless patriotism of her own soil. But Prussian honor is appreciated rightly. Now, an emissary of the Berlin Cabinet, who a quarter of a year ago would have been received with bonfires and expressions of joy by the Government of Holstein, has only so much courtesy shown him as will grant him a Postchaise by which to leave the Dukedom. The inhabitants of the Duchies have much strength of character and will. Their natural Teutonic independence has been hardened into obstinacy by the barahness of their Northern climate. They are, in part, the descendants of those hardy Ditmaraians who auccessfully resisted the attacks of the warlike Danes for centuries, and only yielded when their habitations were destroyed, and one-half of their people slaughtered. The sons retain the characteristics of their fathers, and a great sacrifice of humanity upon the gory altar of contest will be required before the Northmen obtain a permanent footbold in the territory of Hoistein.

The old city from which I write was once the chief town of that wonderful confederation-the Hanseatic League.-The commercial monarchs of the middle ages here sat in council and ruled the broad realm of trade, and those clearsighted plans, which in their development caused the commerce of the earth to center in the Baltic and Northern Seas, originated here. The proud and wealthy merchants embellished the place with the lavish munificence which characterized them, and to-day traces of its great Past are everywhere visible .-They are seen in the dwellings of its old burghers, outwardly rich in the quaint beauty of Flemish architecture, and inwardly adorned with the gilttering splender of Flemish art; in the curiously carved doorways and arched passages which fi the streets and market-places-but most of all in its vast and lofty churches of brick. They are paved with the graves of the dead, from whose memorial stones the trace of generations has erased the long inscriptions and heavy armorial bearings. The waits labor under their burdens o bronze and marble, perpetuating names great in the history of the Hanse people. Multitudes of statues stand in wonderfully built niches, some re presenting saints and others celebrated merchants -mingled adoration of God and Plutus. The dust covered banners of the free cities bang from the arched ceiling, and the portraits of men who have borne or honored them adorn the columns of the chancel. As I walked through the brass decorated aisles of the double towered cathedral, the members of an infant school in the nave, surrounded everywhere by mural monuments of the dead, were repeating the catechism-forcibly reminding one of the two extremes of material existence and the shrill tones of childhood rang through the long corridor in harsh dissonance with the deep, solemn voices which were perpetually uttered by the hollow sepulchres.

Something of the ambitious energy which built the great League, ages ago, has yet a home among the people of Lubeck. By the aid of that power ful revolution worker, steam, they are striving to bestow again on their city a portion of the commercial importance it once possessed. Two or three railroads are in progress; one running through the wheat fields of Holstein to Hamburg, and another to the mouth of her own river-the Trave.

Yesterday I visited the small town of Begeberg. which lies in the heart of Holstein, from the center whereof rises a mountain of five or six hundred feet in hight, circular and of small circumference. Around it, broad and wide the plain stretches to the blue of heaven, as flat and level as the surface of the map that paints it. I ascended the footwearying path that leads up its steep side. Toward sunset were two little lakes, upon which the golden sunset came down as quietly and warm as kindness on the heart of man. To the eastward were the tall spires of half a dozen shurshes, which looked dark, sad and somber as the light of day looked dark, and and somber as the light of day was leaving them. Beside the lakes, the spires and the roofs of the village beneath, there were only broad and extended fields for many long miles. Nothing but the greatness of occan has ever given me the idea and emotion of the sublimity of extended space which I knew and felt as I stood on the summit of the mountain. I stayed there until the pall of night was thrown on the vast landscape, and saw the stars come silently out of landscape, and saw the state of the same their mysterious recesses and look smilingly and cheerfully earthward.

To-merrow evening I shall be in Copenhagen, from which my next letter will be dated.

NORDLYS.

EUROPE BY AN AMERICAN.

Hatters and Things in Paris. ... State of Political Feeling ... M. Lamartine Publishes an Address ... The President goes to Chet bourg ... Freech Prospects ... The Nepaulese Ambusuaders ... The Opera ... Parisan Economics ... The Daneing Gardens of Paris ... The Cabinel, &c.

Paris Correspondence of The Tribune. Panis, Thursday, Sept. 4, 1850.

The Republican star seems in the ascendant -An English friend, who witnessed the reception in Paris of the President after his provincial tour, informs me that the cries for the Republic were fierce and strong-that even the gentler sex from the windows swelled the chorus. The on dit is, that at the Elysée, the Bonapartist faction, have lost cour age since this country and town manifestation so opposed to their ambitious hopes. The cry for the Republic was so great in one place, that the President turned and addressed the vociforous body, telling them that if it was directed at him, it was not needed, for he knew his daty. The mass of lookers on here will see things with traditional eyes. but it seems to me clear that the danger has passed for France. When the elections of 1852 come round, whatever may be the result in Paris, where the disfranchised are kept down by 150,000 men throughout the Provinces there will be a successful resistance to the law. For example, in villages where out of 300 voters under the Constitution, less than a hundred remain, the Constitution juggled away, it will be seen that the disfranchised, by virtue of municipal force, will set the electoral law aside. And public opinion being against the thing. bayonets cannot pin it on to the garments of la mére France.

M. Lamartine, in addition to writing his new batch of Confidances for the feuilleton of La Presse -which are dull enough-has favored the world with a long political letter. He seems to think hat Louis Napoleon is to be kept a good Prince by sugar-plums; accordingly be administers a doze of nauseous praise to that wearer of soldier clothes and would-be improver of cannon. Here is an extract from M. Lamartine's communication. It is worth extracting coming from so distinguished a

politician:

"Opinion in France is the true sovereignty; it is be astrared, irresistable like destiny. Oall yourselves Royalty or Republic, Monarchylor Democracy, Legitimacy or Oricanism—Bonapartism or Socialism—the name is nothing; public opinion, eighteen months hence, should say—'I wish the Constitution to be corrected,' everybody will say the same thing; the National Assembly will say the same thing; the National Assembly will say the same thing; the Constitution of rectious coteries and parties. Nothing can resist the current of a crisis of opinion in such a country as this. It is the country of echo, as Pythagoras would have said; there is only one voice when the true voice shall have pronounced the feeling of the day. The Constituent Assembly will arrive at Paris with the full powers of the people. It will be Republican because France will have two years to reflect, and reflection which demonstrates the impossibility of three restorations in competition of rights, will be the Republic as well as the instituct of the peoiwo years to reflect, and reflection which demonstrates the impossibility of three restorations in competition of rights, will be the Republic as well as the instinct of the people. But it will be moderately Republican for the cognity, business transactions, prudence, time will show that any violent or extreme government is illogical in a nation which above all entertains a repugnance to civil war or suicide. It will then revise the Cognition in three or four articles. It is will redatablish the sincerity of universal suffrage, the unity, of rights and peace between classes, by reëstablishing universal suffrage, mulliated by the law recently passed. It will free universal suffrage from elements really vitiated, or too

doating, which injure it. It will referablish the vote by communes, or by groups of communes. It will destroy the executible systematically bind the eyes to misled the hand a systematically bind the eyes to misled the hand a systematically bind the eyes to misled the hand a systematically bind the eyes to misled the hand a fixelly portrais, establish two chambers instead of one, but of count power is an elective deases in place of a Country of the property o

Excepting this letter from M. Lamartine, there is no political matter of note-if that be so. The President has gone to Cherbourg to witness the evolutions of the fleet, and squatic sports. Some English noblemen have so far forgotten their Republican antipathies as to be present in their vachts. Louis Philippe once made a sensible visit to Havre, and examined the American packet stips. These trifling little adjuncts of commerce are overlooked in the naval fever of France, which consists in building a navy for the protection of a small commerce and trumpery colonies. The so or 100 millions spent annually on the French Navy, had better be thrown into the sea, as it is not only a waste of money, but it helps to rear a race of idle men who prefer fighting to working. The same money spent on Association-the radical solence and art of Agriculture, practiced by cooperative bodies along with other branches of Industrywould make France the model country of the world in time.

The more I see of France, the more I am convinced that a Government which would turn the national genius from Arms to Arts, could put her at the head of nations-or at least a competition in wealth and progress with our own. Nature has done so much for her, which man constantly

The Napaulese Ambassador and suite are here. They were at the Grand Opera the other night, shining with barbaric pearl and gold, and finer than shining with barbaric pearl and gold, and mer than
the French fighting men—so the President told
them they were, at his levee. The Opera here is
crowded. Alboni, whose voice is lovely but not
strong, is the prima donna, Roger the Tenor. The
scarcity of good voices in France is remarkable.
Great sums are paid for them and yet they are not
forthcoming. The Republic seems to favor Art,
judging from the jam at the Opera. High prices,
such as two dollars and unward are demanded, and such as two dollars and upward, are demanded, and

such as two dollars and upward, are demanded, and yet one must be beforehand to have a choice seat. The Opera House looks clear if not bright. It is badly constructed, but when the multitude of Parisian toilets deck it, and it is filled with quantum nating amateurs, it is an agreeable mode for the wealthy to pass their evenings. It forms no part of a national entertainment, being too expensive for the people. The orchestra is about eighty or ninety strong; but a great pure voice can make itself heard even above that mass of instruments. In sensing they manage to keep at a soft point of exself heard even above that mass of instruments. In general they manage to keep at a soft point of expression, and hence Alboni is heard. Her expression is so admirable that it seems a pity she has not more muscularity in her tones for great effects. Roger, to a cood voice, adds the talent of an actor. Perfect too are all the stage details. Asything positively bad—artitucally speaking—cannot be found in Parisian Theaters. The manner in which the audiences make a business of pleasure is marvellous. They sit and sit during a performance, extending from about seven o'clock to one, and sometimes two o'clock, in the acting theaters. I came away weary the other night after three pieces; there were two more after I after three pieces; there were two more after I left! Chartrari represents a man carrying a bed to the theater in order to take his repose at one of Dumas's dramatised works—which by the way, was cut in half and done in continuation a second night. This stall events was an original proceeding. The last novelties at the theaters is a dramatised piece of Dunns-one of those mulatto de-formities-supernatural and bloody-and of our own times-not even the aroma of antiquity or medieval ages to soften its terrors. Twin brothers just alike-Corsicans, one at home, and another a law student in Paris are the chief characters, both done by the same accomplished artist. The ghost of one at Paris appears to the other at home; and informs him of his (the ghost's) death; and a mys-terious tableau in the back ground reveals a duel ground in the forest of Fontainbleau, snow covered, the triumphant combatant wiping his blood stained sword and the Corsican dying. The next scenes show this over sgain as in reality. Then comes the vendetta. The brother at home has quit Corsica, encounters the combatant at Fontainbleau whither he had come accidentally, and kills him swords being drawn at first and dagger: afterward. It is an excellent lesson in the art of vengeance.

and doubtless will help on the rising generation.

The dancing gardens are in full flower. At the
Mobile one hears a splendid orchestra under an
open roof, while the dancers foot it on the smooth hard earth. This establishment has no rival in Europe for extent and elegance. The feminine portion of the audience are admitted free. It is understood that all them demands to the control of the surface of the control of the contr nderstood that all these dangers are what they understood that all these dancers are what they ought not to be; and young men, and middle aged ones, too, come here of course for terpsichorean purposes. Moral communities contribute their quota. Puritandom out of sight and manners change. There are several of these gardens much stand. The Chateau Houge, the Luxembourg In this last the Paris students and their grisettes In this last the Paris students and their grisstles figure. A little theater, here nicknamed the Bobino, also boasts the presence of the rising medical profession. At this dramatic temple one gets double worth for the admission—the scanes before the curtain added to those behind it. A degree of charming inscucance prevails. Chorusses are sung, genis and apples interchange between the aristocracy of the stalles d orchestra and the boxes; the girls rivelling the boxs in charming naivette. the girls rivaling the boys in charming naivette.— It is understood by the gendarme that he does as little as possible in the way of interference. A

little as possible in the way of interference. A scene, a lachrymose affair was going on, when a student began to imitate the suifling of the sympathetic ladies in the boxes, and of course set the house on a roar. A young gentleman in the stalles d'orchestre favored the company with a song a penny was thrown down to him for his pains.

Barren of interesting news are the Continetal journals. It is stated that the English Government is making efforts in favor of Danmara. The diplomatic intervention of Great Britain, it is said, is more active than that of Russia. The Russian fleet appears to have made, on the 31st ult a demonstration which caused a certain agitation at monstration which caused a certain agitation at Kiel. It ranged itself in order of battle before the fort of Frenersischart, which defends the entrance. The inhabitants believed that an attack was meditated by the properties. tated, but none took place. The two armies in the presence of the Duchies are inactive. The Danes appear fully decided to establish their winter quarters in Schleswig, without taking the offensive, unless in the event of an attack of the army of the Duchies. But Gen. Willisen. Commander in Chief of the latter army, appears decided, on the contrary, to make a new general attack on the enemy's positions as soon as the lesses sustained in the bat the of listedt shall be completely repaired, and this, it is thought, will soon be the case. On the lat all the customs lines between Denmark and

blicawig were completely abolished.

The Grand Duchess of Tuscany has made a pilgrimage to Rimini, and presented the ahrine of the miraculous Virgin-picture with 10,000 france. The Councils General in France are now to see aion. Their determinations are only very partially

ITALY.

An Ecttor Buntabed -The Difficulty with the thurch-Archbishop Fransoni-The Virgin of Rimini-The Inundation at Brescha,

Since my last, 15th inst., nothing very striking has happened, but the dark clouds are gathering and a political thusderbolt will most lixely fall and strike heavily upon the Ministry, with what result nobody knows, but I am afraid it will not be for an immediate good.

An Editor of an important paper, L'Opinione-Signor Bianchi Giovini-a Lombard who had been twice elected Deputy to the Chambers, has been banished from Piedmont in consequence of an article against Austria. The Ministry, or to say more properly, the President of the Ministry, Signor tions, came to the conclusion of expelling the talent ed editor, rather than incur the displeasure of the Austrian Minister, but he (D'Azeglio) committed the blunder of praising Bianchi Giovini, in the off. he was condemning him to exile. In the latter pathe effect of several articles published by Signor B. G. would cause prejudice among foreign governments against our country, and it (the Government) but too well knew this was founded upon positive facts, sithough on several other questions, Branchi Grovini had rendered real services to the cause of

In a country like Piedmont, where the press enjoys an unlimited freedom, when such an injustice perpetrated against an editor, who is officially acknowledged to have rendered real services to the country, it shows an unpardonable feebleness or a tendency to retrograde; otherwise Big. D azeg-lio would be compelled to resign, or the whole Min-istry to dissolve.

There is another movement, the issue of which causes many apprehensions. The mission of settling the difficulties with the Court of Rome, has been confided, not to Count Sauli, but to Pinelli, the ex-minister, who has just left in company with Sig-nor Tonello, a professor of Canonical Law. Noth-ing good is to be expected from this mission. The envoy will either fail as Siccardi, (when there will be an end to the good understanding between Piedmont and Rome, in which case France and Austria will have again to interfere,) or Pinelli, following his instructions, will succeed in soothing the anger of his Holiness, and frame a new Concor-date, in which case, Siccardi, the man of progress, must retire from the Ministry. The new conces-sions to the Roman Court, will perhaps neutralize

sions to the Roman Court, will perhaps neutralize the effect of Biocardi's laws.

Archbishop Fransoni is still kept in confinement in the fortress of Fenestrelle. He has with him his secretary and a servant, but they are not allowed to confer together except in presence of a guard, who strictly and closely watches every movement of the illustrious prisoner. Having been for years accustomed to good cheer, a clever cook has been sent for, but in spite of this attention the Bishop has been sick for a few days. He is now getting has been sick for a few days. He is now getting

on very well.

The fire cent subscriptions for Siccardi's monument already exceed 30,000 francs, (a little over 87,000.) This clearly proves that the whole nation approves of that lew which has abolished the eccle

In Himini for these four months, a large condia, who they say moves her eyes towards Heaven. She is in the church of St. Agostino. In honor to truth I have to say that there is no mechanism, and the Madonna does not move her eyes at all, but their expression is so touchingly true, that they appear full of life—a rare merit bestowed by the pencil of the celebrated painter Soleri, a Himinese patrician, who in 1796, having seen an old painting of a Madonna, brought from Spain, so striking for the expression of the eyes, he made four copies of it, and strange to say, he has been so happy as to the same effect. The devotees carried away by the same effect. The devotees carried away by their own imagination, which is kept in a contin-ual excitement by the merchant priests, deprive themselves even of their own necessaries to make presents to the Madonna, and from the liberal do-nations of the simple and credulous visitors, the nations of the simple and credulous victors, the reverends enrich themselves. This is indeed an infamy, through which the sublimity of religion is turned into a stupid idolatry; it is not the Holy Virgin they adore, but a painting which they believe is moving the eyes!

Bresaria has been lately the victim of a sad dissers. On the victor and delay in a said disserver.

aster. On the 31st inst a quasi deluge inuadated the whole valley of Mella, and it happened so suddenly that many lives were lost. The river, which in a few moments appeared a raging ocean, has carried away entire farms, houses, bridges, crops, and the very soil, which now resembles nothing but a desert of sand, to an extent of more than 25 miles. The loss is invaluable. Subscriptions for the relief of the unfortunate Breacians are open in almost every city of Italy; it would be consol-ing if the Italians residing in the United States

would also join to alleviate the sufferings of those true and excellent patriots.

I conclude by informing you that Brofferio, formerly editor of the Messaguere, has published the first number of a new journal entitled "Una Voce B. is one of the best writers we have, but I cannot yet know what color his paper

I remain with sentiments of high consideration, Yours very truly, ITALIANO.

A Untechism on Slavery and Free Labor. NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1850. Horace Greeley, Esq. Sir:-Will you do me the favor of answering the following questions in

your paper entitled N. Y. Tribune 1. Does a siaveholder require any more work from a slave than a farmer does from his own son?
2. Are not the slaves better off now than they would be if they were free?
3. Have not the slaves of the South a far better education than the free negroes of the North?
4. Do they have to provide for themselves like the free negroes of the North?

5. Are there not more negroes in the Southern States that belong to the Church than there are

Are not Abolitionists daily rendering themselves obnoxious to society ? P. S. Answer this in to-morrow's paper.

Answer.

We know no reason why our unknown correspondent should require us to answer the above questions, but he is quite welcome to all the light we can shed on the subject. His tone leads us to infer that he is one of those who insist that Slavery ought not to be discussed at the North, and yet are perpetually stirring up its discussion. But here is what we have to say in response to his questions, viz:

1. Some Slaveholders work their slaves very hard, but we think the majority do not The hardship in their case is two-foldfirst, they have no legal or other efficient protection against a requirement of excessive labor; and secondly, they know that their earnings will not accrue to themselves or their children. Now some farmers' sons may be worked too hard, but they know that the proceeds of such toil will generally come to them-at their father's death if not sooner; and they have a security against excessive exertion in the natural affection of a parent. In general, we believe fathers are more apt to save their children from hardship, even by incurring it themselves, which is not apt to be the case with slaveholders, who grudgingly admit that slaves are partakers with them of a common hu-

2. We think the Slaves are not better off in Slavery than they would be in Freedom.

In the first place, their opinion on the point is entitled to some weight, and you may ask all the Blacks in the Union to choose between Slavery and Freedom and not find a hundred to choose the former. In the next place, we cite the fact that slaves are necessarily exposed without protection to all manner of insult and abuse from the family, which they are not permitted to repel or resent. No slave can be a witness in court against the white man whom he has seen assault his aged father or abuse his wife or daughter; and the persons of slaves. male or female, are subject to the absolute control of their masters. Such is necessarily the law of Slavery; individuals are sometimes better, sometimes worse than the law D'Azeglio, yielding to certain diplomatic solicita. above them, but Slavery is what the law makes it, and we are considering that .-Progress, Improvement, the hope of a bettering their condition and the hope of saving cisl Guzetta Piedmontese, while at the same time something to smoothe the pathway of their children - such are the sweeteners of human existence in this rugged world. To the Slave, all these are denied. If allowed to earn for himself out of his master's time, his earnings are still legally his master's property, and may be wrested from him at any time. If his master of to-day is kind, he may be succeeded to-morrow by a harsh and rapacious heir. Abused as the Free Blacks are among us, the property they have acquired, the persons of their wives and children, are still under the protection of the law, and their condition is infinitely preferable to that of slaves.

3. As to Education, two-thirds of the Free Blacks of the North have a share of it, while the Slaves are not permitted to have any. To teach Blacks is here esteemed laudable, while to teach Slaves is, in most Southern States, punishable as felony. We have known Christian Slaveholders at the South distressed by their conflicting obligations to teach their Slaves to read the Bible and the Law's denunciation of severe penalties against any one who should teach reading to Slaves, even though their own. The Education of the Blacks of the North is rapidly increasing; that of the Slaves of the South is stationary, if not retrograding.

4. We think the Southern Slaves have to provide not only for themselves but for their masters also. But that is a delicate subject, and we pass rapidly over it.

5. For the credit of the Church, we trust it does enroll as members more of the victims than of the champions of Slavery. But we do not consider the condition either of slave or slaveholder favorable to the full development of Christian character.

6. This is a hard question to answer. Many Abolitionists seem to us narrow, indiscreet, and violent, but they see at least equal faults in our course. We think it better to be indissectly avalous for the right than ever so adroitly devoted to the Wrong. We think Abolitionists are less obnoxious now than they were fifteen years ago, when it was the fashion to mob their meetings, burn their halls and destroy their printing-presses. But if anybody expects to war against any formidable abuse or injustice without becoming "obnoxious to Society." he is embarking in business without counting the cost.

Niagara Falls-Queenston Bridge-Buffalo-

Correspondence of The Tribune.
TORONTO, Monday, Sept. 16, 1850. I went to the Falls of Niagara last week, down the old and ricketty Forsyth stairs, and behind the sheet of water called the horse-shoe, till the spray and wind drove me back. Except the diminished size of the Table Rock, I could remember no very remarkable change in the natural features of the cataract since I first saw it thirty years ago. The weather, which on Tuesday last was uncomfortachanged by Thursday to a sharp, cold. clear, sunshine, which, to passengers on the Niagara river, made great coats, cloaks, and plaid shawls very desirable. The Welland Canal is supplied from the Grand River, but I understood they are deepening its channel between Port Colborne the Welland, with the intention of making Lake Erie the summit level. Navy Island remains pretty much in the same state in which it was in 1838, except the growth of timber where the insurgents constructed a road around it, and the denutling recease are also as the same state. denuding process carried on by a few squatters, who have cleared the trees away near their dwel-lings. Navy and Grand Island, and the whole Niagara Frontier, are said to do a large business in the way of contraband goods, both ways.—
Whether this is so or not traders and customhouse oflicers probably know beat.
T.A. Stayner, (our Postmaster General's nephew)

who was committed to jail at Nisgara, charged with stealing the money out of letters in the Queenston office, has at length been bailed. At first \$4,000 were saked, but \$400 were taken, and Collectors McMicken and McCormick are his sureties. E. W. Serrell of your City is going on with the

Queenston Suspension Bridge. The road, piers, and the towers (as they are called) on piers, and the towers (as they are called) on both sides of the Niagara are completed, and while I remained a rope and the first wire were carried across. The bridge is to be suspended from ten cables of Iron wire, made in New Jersey—No. 9 wire, 150 strands to the cable. Three cables are ready to be thrown across the stream; and the bridge, calculated to sustain a weight of 500 tuns (as I am told), will be ready in two months if the supply of wire is kept up. Four additional cables will be used, if required; and if railway cars are to cross. I say give us the additional four by all the state of t means. The saddles of the towers are prepared to receive them if the Great Western Bailway (that is to be), its Directors, think them necessary. The suspenders, by which the carriage-way, platform, of 20 feet in width is fastened to the bles above, are to be iron rods, not wire. From tower to tower the distance across is 1,045 feet— the bridge or platform below is 360 feet long. When the bridge is finished the ferry will be useless, unless the toll for crossing is very high. Twenty-five cents are charged at the other Suspension Bridge, which is elevated nearly tarice as high above the stream, and is, and will long con-tinue to be, one of the wonders of the Niagara

I stopped a day or two in Buffalo, a surprising business, travel and useful industry. place for business, travel and useful industry. Its harbor is full of shipping, its streets and stores are alive with an active, intelligent, enterprising popu-lation, natives of many lands—Americans, Ger-mans, Irish, English, Scotch, Canadians, etc. Mainmans, fried, inighted, cooled, canadians, etc. starset, is far wider than Broadway; and the stores, the buildings, the bustle and activity were very much in keeping with what I have seen in New-York. Two powerful low pressure steam engines are to pump the pure, clear waters of Lake Eric into a reservoir now in progress on Prospect Hill, near Black Bock, which is tigher than the city. A turnel is to be carried below the Eric Coultand tunnel is to be carried below the Erie Canal and the Black Rock protection wall, out into the bed of the Niagara River. From this and other reservoirs will the city and shipping receive an abun-dant supply of pure water for all purposes. The Buffalo Post-Office is an index to the amount of business done at this emporium. It is upon from 7 till 8 the ladies have separate tiers of bux22,

and there are altogether 2,508 boxes, each of

and there are altogether 2,508 boxes, each of which is let at \$2 a year, while with you \$4 are charged although boxes are a great accommodation to any Postmaster.

Creasing Lake Ontario by the steamer to Toronto, from Lewiston, costs but \$1, the passage is made twice a day in 3 or 4 hours. From Lewiston, by railway, through in 3 hours to Buffalo, costs \$1. On the Canada sile, the fars to Chippawa is a contract of the property of the contract o cents, with other 50 to Queenston by the

The Great West is fast filling up: what multitudes of all tongues and natious, and kindreds, and
trades and professions and occupations, pass upward through Buffalo! If the first half of the
nineteenth century has done so much for the lake
country, what may we not expect from its people,
settlements and commerce the second half!
Fourteen years since the Legislature of Upper
Canada chartered a Queenton Suspension Bridge
Company, with banking powers. The bank issue!
its deceifful promises to pay, signed by Mr. Hamiton, brother of the president of the Midland District Court at King ston, and collector J. W. Michen of Queenton Not a move was made to ward
building a bridge—their bridge was the pisture on
the notes. Crash went the bank in which some of
the speculating worthies of Lockport wore profitable dabbiers, and a bundle of its notes is now before me. Now we are to have a bridge without a fore me. Now we are to have a bridge without a bank, and I trust it will have eables and anchors enough to prevent its following the example of the

enough to prevent its following the example of the first moonshins concern.

When in Washington last Winter I was quite tired of the debates on Slavery. The bloodsuckers have gained their point in the passage of the ten millions numinally to go to Texas, but in reality to that vile association of speculators in lancy atoms which has been the curse and scourge of the Federal Government from the first union in 1778 till now. Your State Governments and Constitutions Next have undergone real improvements, but the North are undergoing real improvements, but the Federal arrangement—all patronage together, and Federal arrangement—all patronage together, and nothing at all elective by the people except the 233 Congressmen, and them by large masses difficult to be brought together, and including the Slave representation by construction—requires sharp looking after. Texan ten million and Gaphin votes create and increase a dangerous class of citizens, whose ill gotten wealth, cunning and combination, are as dangerous to rational liberty as the revolting tyrancy of ignorance, superstition and praiddice. Success, however, to cheap postand prejudice. Success, lowever, to cheap passage, whether this fall or next winter, to include, I trust, unpaid letters, as in Britain, at a rate higher than paid ones, though one of the Committees reports against the "unpaid." R. S.

GENERAL NOTICES.

19 Fowlers & Wells, Phrenologists and Pullishers, Ginion Hall, 18: Nessau-at near the Park.

in Phonographic Publications of all term of 10 rows a Boyle, published and for sale by 1228 2awD&Wif JOHN F. TROW, 49 and 5; district Mr Dr. Shew's tvater-Cure limitentien. co

Br Dr. Houghten's Water-Unre Establishment, No. 8 West Eleventhal three doors from Broad way. splints water Cure. T. L. NICHOLS, N.D. and Mrs. M. S. GOVE INCHOLS, S. West-Twenty-second-st. Patients received for full board, or day treatment, or visited at their residences. Consultations from 10 to 2. su27 limit

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In these elections the Faculty have looked only at the great and permanent interests of their School, and they for that these appointments, while they must secure the universal acceptance of the profession, will silord an earmest that the Institution will lose nothing of its former prosperity.

The Lectures will commence on Morday, the List of October, and be continued to the last day of February. Granville Bharpe Patrison, M.D. Professor of Midwifery and Dissesse of Women and Children.

Pherapeulica.
GUNNING S. BEDFORD, M. D. Professor of Midwifery and
Diseases of Women and Children.
JOHN W. BRAPER, M.D. Professor of Chemistry and

JOHN W. BERTLETT, M.D. Professor of the Institutes and ELISHA BERTLETT, M.D. Professor of the Institutes and ractice of Medicine.

Samuul D. Gross, M.D. Professor of Surgery.

Samuul D. Gross, M.D. William DARLING, M. D.

Bamuul D. Gross, M.D. Professor of Surgery.
Demonitrator of Antomy.—William Darking, M. D.
The Faculty, it will be seen, have added the department of Physiology to the chair of Chemistry, and Prof. Draper will, in future, in addition to his regular course of Chemistry, give two evening lectures on Physiology. The advantage of this arrangement must be obvious to every one.
The Professor of Anstomy will also deliver an additional lecture in his department at an evening hour. In order to afford ample opportunities to their pupits for studying disease practically the Faculty have determined to open three weekly cliniques:

1st. A Surgical and Medical clinique to be held by Prof. Gross on Saturdays.

lat. A Surgical and Medical clinique to be noted by Frot. Gross on Saurdays.

2d. An Obsteric clinique, to be every Monday under the direction of Prof. Bedford. The most interesting diseases of Women and Children will be brought before the class, and fully lectured upon by the Professor. The class will also have an abundant supply of Mid wifery cases to be attended at the houses of the patients.

3d. A. Medicat and Surgical clinique will be held every Weducaday under the direction of Profs. Bartlett and Patieson.

Wed.eaday under the direction of Profa Bartiett and Pattison.

In addition to these means of studying disease, the New-York Hospital, the Bellevue Hospital, the Sye and Ear Infirmary, the various Dispensaries and Infirmaries are all accessible to the student Cibrical Instruction is given every day at the New-York Hospital.

The dissecting room will be open on the 1st day of October, and an ample supply of the material will be provided. Fees for the full course of Lectures, \$100; Marticulation fee, \$5; Practical Anstony, \$5; Graduatios fee, \$50.

The commencement will take place early in March.

JOHN W. DRAPER, M.D.

Secretary of the Faculty, 380 Fourth st.
Con arriving in town will please call at the Medical Gollege, \$50 Broadway, and ask for the Janitor, Mr. Polman, who will conduct them to bearding houses.

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The Broad way, open from 8 till 2, for the exclusive treatment of ear diseases, desfeess, discharges from the ear, and all uppleasant noises in the head cared in a stort time, without risk or pain. Consultation fee \$1, by letter or otherwise. Unpaid letters refused.

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12 Gameral Society of Mechanics and Tradesamen of the City of New-Yerk.—Mechanics Hail, 472 Broadway, will be opened for examination of the recent alterations and improvements, on Monday evening next, 33d inst. An address will be delivered by a member at 8 o'clock. Members of the Society, with their families, are respectfully invited to attend.

16 20421

18 Notice—Whereas letters patient have been granted to John A. Whippie and Vum. B. Jones of Boston for the invention of taking Photographic pictures or Daguerreotypes on glass, all persons are cautioned against using the same, as any intringement will be dealt with according to the law made and provided. Patent rights for sale on reasonable ters. Adress JOHN A. WHIPPLE, 56 Washing. Of Refilly's Telegraph Lines, connecting

WF O'Reilly's Telegraphs Lines, connecting with all sections of the United States. General office, 181 Broadway. Open from 5 in the morning till 11 at night.—Visitors in New-York who are accusioned to transcring business with the O'Reilly Lines in any section of the United States will find it their interest to leave their dispatches at this office, to insure prompt and correct transmission.

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ALBION MINING CONFANY, Aug. 31st, 1848.
NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Abboth mining Company, have this day laid an (assembly and Company, and made the same payable on or before the first day of October next, at the office of BOKKON DRAFER, Treasurer, Al William at D. L. Harrill, Story.

WANTS.

WANTED-A woman to do the washing in hing and a pertun of the general housework of a family considered it seven persons. Good recommendation will be required for honesty, sobriety and tidy hastis. Apply a 10 20.

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WANTED-A woman to do the cooking, washing and trouting of a family-none but a Protestant need apply at 15 living place, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth at 18 seventeenth and Seventeenth and Seventeenth at 18 seventeenth at 18 seventeenth at 18 seventeenth and Seventeenth at 18 se

WANTED-lumediately, one first rate journerman to make coats; one first-rate journeymen to make vests; one or services (or newman to make vests—to go South Tequire at 148 Williams—a. 22 22

WARTED-By a young man, a good patier and bed Yroum, or rooms, in the upper part of the city, new Broadway, withbreakfast only. Board in a French amily preferred. Address P. Z. R. Union place Hotel. 18 3:

WANTED—A young man as foreman in a book and thoe store, who uncerstands cutting custom work—Apply at 16 Bowers.

TO PRINTERS—Wanted—A foreman in a book and and job office; he must be a good proof-made, asi also a good compositor—one who is withing to work as well as to superintend. Such a one can have a steady siluation, it he understands his business. A note, staling qualifications, references, &c. left at The Tribune Office, addressed to H. will meet with sitemiton.

A CARPENTER who is experienced and well understands his business, is desirous of spendings for wyears in Trans. Cuba, or any healthy part of seath America, would like to state into an angagement with good good challed to fore named places. A like addressed to Carpenter, this office, on Saturday, will meet with prompt attention all the Allanck for a young man of good challacter,

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INFORMATION WANTED of Richard Kirk, of Andovar Sussex county, N. J. Mysteriously disappeared from there on Friday night last. He was last seen in the Park, about two o cleek, on his way from the Broadway Theater to Tammany Hall. Mr. Kirk was a man about five feet six inches in high, sandy joomploxion, wore a dark hrown sack coat, black velvet vest, and black pantaioons, and a brown plush cap. He is about 25 years of age. Any information of his whereabouts or fate will be thankfully received by THOMAS NELSON, South East, Phinam county, N. Y.

Futnam county, N. Y.

all 31st

INFORMATION WANTED of JAMES SMITH,
native of County Cavan, Ireland. When has heard from
wash Westchoster, living with a Mr. Hall. Any information respecting bits whersabouts will be thankfully received
by his afflicted wife at 1744 Thompson at. N. Y.

all 3i

LOST. A draft drawn by Messrs. Celleja & Gareda on Messrs. Lillie and Rasines. for \$7,000, dated Havana, August 20, 1850, at 60 days. sight, and accepted by Messrs. Lillie & Rasines. The draft was not negotiable. The fader will please return it to M. MORGAN, 51 Wall at 185 he

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Will pay a liberal price if suited. Address B. E. this office.

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